CONFERENCE ON FACILITATING THE ENTRY INTO FORCE OF THE COMPREHENSIVE NUCLEAR-TEST-BAN TREATY

CTBT – Art.XIV/2005/4
16 September 2005

ENGLISH ONLY

New York, 21-23 September 2005

ACTIVITIES UNDERTAKEN BY SIGNATORY AND RATIFYING STATES UNDER MEASURE (k) OF THE FINAL DECLARATION OF THE 2003 CONFERENCE ON FACILITATING THE ENTRY INTO FORCE OF THE CTBT IN THE PERIOD SEPTEMBER 2003 – SEPTEMBER 2005

The present document has been prepared pursuant to measure (k) of the Final Declaration of the 2003 Conference on Facilitating the Entry into Force of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty, which requested the Provisional Technical Secretariat of the Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization "to act as a 'focal point' where information about activities undertaken by ratifiers and signatories is collected in order to assist in promoting the entry into force of the Treaty". The document consists of two parts: Part I, Activities Listed According to Selected State and Forum; and Part II, Activities Listed According to State Taking Action. It includes activities that have been completed (i.e. that are not ongoing or planned) and that were aimed at promoting the entry into force of the Treaty.

Part I. Activities Listed According to Selected State and Forum

1. Bilateral Level			
1.1. Annex 2 States			
Selected State	**Date**	**Activities and Context**	**States That Have Undertaken Activities**
1.1(a). Signatory States			
China	2003-2005	Conduct of outreach activities in order to promote the CTBT and encourage its ratification by China.	Australia, Austria, Finland, Germany, Japan, Norway, Russian Federation and Ukraine.
	2003-2005	Assistance provided to the Special Representative appointed pursuant to measure (e) of the 2003 Conference on Facilitating the Entry into Force of the CTBT.	Canada, Finland, Netherlands and United Kingdom.
Colombia	2004	Conduct of outreach activities in order to promote the CTBT and encourage its ratification by Colombia.	European Union, Germany, Japan, Russian Federation and Ukraine.
Egypt	2004	Conduct of outreach activities in order to promote the CTBT and encourage its ratification by Egypt.	Australia, European Union, Germany, Japan, Norway, Russian Federation and Ukraine.
Indonesia	2003-2005	Conduct of outreach activities in order to promote the CTBT and encourage its ratification by Indonesia.	Australia, Austria, Finland, Germany, Japan, Russian Federation and Ukraine.
	2003-2005	Assistance provided to the Special Representative appointed pursuant to measure (e) of the 2003 Conference on Facilitating the Entry into Force of the CTBT.	Canada and United Kingdom.
	13-17 October 2003	In cooperation with the PTS, technical training programme for IMS station operators.	Austria.
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	2003-2005	Conduct of outreach activities in order to promote the CTBT and encourage its ratification by the Islamic Republic of Iran.	Australia, Austria, European Union, Germany, Japan, Russian Federation and Ukraine.
	13-17 October 2003	In cooperation with the PTS, technical training programme for IMS station operators.	Austria.
Israel	2003-2005	Conduct of outreach activities in order to promote the CTBT and encourage its ratification by Israel.	Australia, Austria, European Union and Japan.
United States of America	2003-2005	Conduct of outreach activities in order to promote the CTBT and encourage its ratification by the United States of America.	Australia, Brazil, Germany, Japan, Russian Federation and Ukraine.
	2003-2005	Assistance provided to the Special Representative appointed pursuant to measure (e) of the 2003 Conference on Facilitating the Entry into Force of the CTBT prior to his planned visit to the USA. The visit was then postponed.	Canada.
Viet Nam	2003-2005	Conduct of outreach activities in order to promote the CTBT and encourage its ratification by Viet Nam.	Australia, Finland, Germany, Japan, Norway, Russian Federation and Ukraine.
	2003-2005	Assistance provided to the Special Representative appointed pursuant to measure (e) of the 2003 Conference on Facilitating the Entry into Force of the CTBT.	Canada, Finland, Netherlands and United Kingdom.

Part I (cont.)

1. Bilateral Level			
1.1. Annex 2 States			
Selected State	**Date**	**Activities and Context**	**States That Have Undertaken Activities**
1.1(b). Non-Signatory States			
Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK)	2004	Conduct of outreach activities in order to promote the CTBT and encourage its signature and ratification by the DPRK.	European Union, Germany, Japan, Russian Federation and Ukraine.
India	2003-2005	Conduct of outreach activities in order to promote the CTBT and encourage its signature and ratification by India.	Austria, Germany, Japan, Russian Federation and Ukraine.
	2003-2005	Assistance provided to the Special Representative appointed pursuant to measure (e) of the 2003 Conference on Facilitating the Entry into Force of the CTBT.	Canada and United Kingdom.
Pakistan	2003-2005	Conduct of outreach activities in order to promote the CTBT and encourage its signature and ratification by Pakistan.	Australia, Finland, Germany, Japan, Norway, Russian Federation and Ukraine.
	2003-2005	Assistance provided to the Special Representative appointed pursuant to measure (e) of the 2003 Conference on Facilitating the Entry into Force of the CTBT.	Canada, Netherlands and United Kingdom.

Part I (cont.)

1. Bilateral Level			
1.2. Non-Annex-2 States			
Selected State	**Date**	**Activities and Context**	**States That Have Undertaken Activities**
1.2(a). Signatory States			
Armenia	2003-2005	Bilateral outreach activities carried out to encourage Armenia to ratify the CTBT.	Austria and Ukraine.
Bahamas	March 2004	Facilitation of the Executive Secretary's visit to the Bahamas prior to its signature of the CTBT.[1]	United Kingdom.
Bosnia and Herzegovina	2003-2005	Bilateral outreach activities carried out to encourage Bosnia and Herzegovina to ratify the CTBT.	Ukraine.
Brunei Darussalam	May 2005	Démarches undertaken to encourage Brunei Darussalam to ratify the CTBT.	Australia.
Eritrea		Outreach activities undertaken to promote the CTBT in Eritrea.[2]	Norway.
Kyrgyzstan	2003-2005	Bilateral outreach activities carried out to encourage Kyrgyzstan to ratify the CTBT.[3]	Austria.
Madagascar	13-17 October 2003	In cooperation with the PTS, technical training programme for IMS station operators.	Austria.
Myanmar	May 2005	Démarches undertaken to encourage Myanmar to ratify the CTBT.	Australia.
Republic of Moldova		Bilateral outreach activities carried out to encourage the Republic of Moldova to ratify the CTBT.	Ukraine.
Saint Kitts and Nevis	March 2004	Facilitation of a PTS visit to Saint Kitts and Nevis prior its signature and ratification of the CTBT.[4]	United Kingdom.
Serbia and Montenegro	2003-2005	Bilateral outreach activities carried out to encourage Serbia and Montenegro to ratify the CTBT.[5]	Austria.
Sri Lanka	2003-2005	Bilateral outreach activities carried out to encourage Sri Lanka to ratify the CTBT.	Austria.
Sudan		Outreach activities undertaken to promote the CTBT in the Sudan.[6]	Norway.
Thailand	2003-2005	Conduct of outreach activities in order to encourage Thailand to ratify the CTBT.	Australia and Austria.

[1] The Bahamas signed the CTBT on 4 February 2005.
[2] Eritrea ratified the CTBT on 11 November 2004.
[3] Kyrgyzstan ratified the CTBT on 2 October 2003.
[4] Further to the PTS visit, Saint Kitts and Nevis signed and ratified the CTBT on 23 March 2004 and 27 April 2005, respectively.
[5] Serbia and Montenegro ratified the CTBT on 19 May 2004
[6] The Sudan ratified the CTBT on 10 June 2004.

Part I (cont.)

Selected State	Date	Activities and Context	States That Have Undertaken Activities
1.2(a). Signatory States			
Tunisia	2003-2005	Outreach activities undertaken to promote the CTBT in Tunisia.[7]	Austria and Norway.
	13-17 October 2003	In cooperation with the PTS, technical training programme for IMS station operators.	Austria.
United Republic of Tanzania		Outreach activities undertaken to promote the CTBT in the United Republic of Tanzania.[8]	Norway.
Vanuatu	2005	Conduct of outreach activities in order to encourage Vanuatu to ratify the CTBT.	Australia and United Kingdom.

1. Bilateral Level			
1.2. Non-Annex-2 States			
Selected State	**Date**	**Activities and Context**	**States That Have Undertaken Activities**
1.2(b). Non-Signatory States			
Barbados	March 2004	Facilitation of the Executive Secretary's visits to Barbados.	United Kingdom.
Cuba	March 2004	Contacts made to facilitate the then planned visit of the Executive Secretary to Cuba. The Executive Secretary's visit to Cuba was postponed.	United Kingdom.
Syrian Arab Republic	2003-2005	Bilateral outreach activities carried out to encourage the Syrian Arab Republic to ratify the CTBT.	Austria.
Timor-Leste	December 2004	Facilitation of the Executive Secretary's visit to Timor-Leste.	Australia and United Kingdom.
Trinidad and Tobago	March-June 2004	Facilitation and follow-up of the Executive Secretary's visit to Trinidad and Tobago.	United Kingdom.

[7] Tunisia ratified the CTBT on 23 September 2004.
[8] The United Republic of Tanzania ratified the CTBT on 30 September 2004.

Part I (cont.)

1. Bilateral Level			
1.3. Various Annex 2 and Non-Annex-2 States			
Selected State	**Date**	**Activities and Context**	**States That Have Undertaken Activities**
Various Annex 2 and non-Annex-2 States	September 2003 – July 2005	Bilateral outreach activities carried out to encourage non-Annex-2 States to sign and/or ratify the CTBT.	Brazil, European Union, Finland, France, Germany, Japan, Netherlands and Ukraine.

1. Bilateral Level			
1.4. National Seminars and Workshops			
Selected State	**Date**	**Activities and Context**	**States That Have Undertaken Activities**
Antigua and Barbuda	May 2005	Provision of voluntary contribution to fund a national workshop to enhance awareness of and promote the CTBT in Antigua and Barbuda.	Netherlands.
Cape Verde	February 2005	Provision of voluntary contribution to fund a national workshop to enhance awareness of and promote the CTBT in Cape Verde.	Netherlands.
Cameroon	March 2005	Provision of voluntary contribution to fund a national workshop to enhance awareness of and promote the CTBT in Cameroon.	Netherlands.
Ethiopia	June 2005	Provision of voluntary contribution to fund a national workshop to enhance awareness of and promote the CTBT in Ethiopia.	Netherlands.
Guatemala	March 2005	Provision of voluntary contribution to fund a national workshop to enhance awareness of and promote the CTBT in Guatemala.	Netherlands.
Mexico	May 2005	Provision of voluntary contribution to fund a national workshop to enhance awareness of and promote the CTBT in Mexico on the margins of the Conference of States Parties and Signatories of Treaties that establish Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zones.	Netherlands.
Solomon Islands	May 2005	Provision of voluntary contribution to fund a national workshop to enhance awareness of and promote the CTBT in Solomon Islands.	Netherlands.
Viet Nam	December 2003	Provision of voluntary contribution to fund or send national experts to a national workshop to enhance awareness of and promote the CTBT in Viet Nam.	Japan and Norway.

Part I (cont.)

2. Multilateral Level			
2.1. Global			
Forum	**Date**	**Activities and Context**	**States That Have Undertaken Activities**
2005 NPT Review Conference	2005	Outreach activities carried out in the lead-up to the 2005 NPT Review Conference, aimed at encouraging States to sign and/or ratify the CTBT.	Australia and Japan.
	May 2005	Activities undertaken during the 2005 NPT Review Conference, aimed at promoting the CTBT.	Canada, France, Germany, Japan, Mexico and members of New Agenda Coalition.
Conference on Disarmament	March 2004	Addresses and démarches made at the Conference on Disarmament, urging States that have not yet ratified the CTBT to do so.	Austria, Canada, Finland, France, Germany and Japan.
Conference on Facilitating the Entry into Force of the CTBT		Coordinator and President-designate for Conference on Facilitating the Entry into Force of the CTBT.	Australia and Finland.
	August 2005	In advance of the 2005 Conference on Facilitating the Entry into Force of the CTBT, Canada's Foreign Minister wrote letters to his counterparts in all Annex 2 States and 60 non-Annex-2 States that have yet to ratify the Treaty, urging them to do so as soon as possible.	Canada
Non-Aligned Movement (NAM)	17-19 August 2004	Adoption of the Final Document of the Fourteenth Ministerial Conference of the NAM held in Durban, South Africa, to support and advocate for the significance of achieving universal adherence to the CTBT.	NAM member States.
United Nations	2003-2005	The Austrian Minister of Foreign Affairs delivered statements at the United Nations General Assembly sessions, stressing, inter alia, the importance of the early entry into force of the CTBT.	Austria.
	17 December 2003	Adoption of the New Agenda Coalition's resolution 58/51 entitled *Towards a nuclear-weapon-free world: the need for a new agenda* by the United Nations General Assembly.	All member States that voted in favour of the resolution.[9]
	19 December 2003	Adoption of the United Nations General Assembly's resolution 58/59 entitled *A path to the total elimination of nuclear weapons*.	All member States that voted in favour of the resolution.[10]
	19 December 2003	Adoption of the United Nations General Assembly's resolution 58/71 entitled *Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty*.	All member States that voted in favour of the resolution.[11]

[9] Thirty-eight abstentions (Albania, Australia, Belarus, Belgium, Bhutan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Czech Republic, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Denmark, Estonia, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Micronesia (Federated States of), Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Serbia and Montenegro, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Switzerland, The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and Turkey) and six votes against (France, India, Israel, Pakistan, United Kingdom and United States of America).

[10] Fourteen abstentions (Bhutan, Brazil, China, Cuba, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Egypt, Ireland, Israel, Mexico, Myanmar, New Zealand, Pakistan, South Africa and Sweden) and two votes against (India and United States of America).

[11] Four abstentions (Colombia, India, Mauritius and Syrian Arab Republic) and one vote against (United States of America).

Part I (cont.)

2.1. Global			
Forum	**Date**	**Activities and Context**	**States That Have Undertaken Activities**
United Nations (cont.)	21 September 2004	Publication, during the 59th session of the United Nations General Assembly, of an editorial article in the International Herald Tribune by member States of the New Agenda Coalition, urging the CTBT's entry into force.	Members of New Agenda Coalition.
	23 September 2004	Participation in the CTBT Friends' Meeting held on the margins of the United Nations General Assembly, and signature of the *Joint Ministerial Statement* issued at that meeting, contained in the Annex to the letter dated 1 November 2004 from the Permanent Representatives of Australia, Finland, Japan and the Netherlands to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, document A/59/550 of the United Nations General Assembly.	As of 19 November 2004, Ministers of Foreign Affairs from 69 States had signed or associated themselves with the statement.
	10 December 2004	Adoption of the New Agenda Coalition's resolution 59/75 entitled *Accelerating the implementation of nuclear disarmament commitments* by the United Nations General Assembly.	All member States that voted in favour of the resolution.[12]
	16 December 2004	Adoption of the United Nations General Assembly's resolution 59/76 entitled *A path to the total elimination of nuclear weapons.*	All member States that voted in favour of the resolution.[13]
	16 December 2004	Adoption of the United Nations General Assembly's resolution 59/109 entitled *Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty.*	All member States that voted in favour of the resolution.[14]
Other International Fora	May 2004	Organization of an Experts' Discussion on Civil and Scientific Applications of CTBT Verification Technologies, in Berlin, Germany.	Germany and Japan.

[12] Twenty-four abstentions (Albania, Australia, Belarus, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Georgia, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, India, Italy, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Russian Federation, Serbia and Montenegro, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and Uzbekistan) and six votes against (France, Israel, Latvia, Palau, United Kingdom and United States of America).

[13] Sixteen abstentions (Bhutan, Brazil, China, Cuba, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Egypt, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Ireland, Israel, Malta, Mexico, Myanmar, New Zealand, Pakistan, South Africa and Sweden) and two votes against (India, Palau and United States of America).

[14] Four abstentions (Colombia, India, Mauritius and Syrian Arab Republic) and two votes against (Palau and United States of America).

Part I (cont.)

2. Multilateral Level			
2.2. Regional			
Forum	**Date**	**Activities and Context**	**States That Have Undertaken Activities**
Agency for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean (OPANAL)	November 2003	Adoption, by acclamation, of resolution CG/Res. 49 entitled *Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty*.	All OPANAL member States.
Conference of States Parties and Signatories of Treaties that establish Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zones	April 2005	Declaration adopted at the Conference of States Parties and Signatories of Treaties that establish Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zones, held in Mexico City.	All participants in the conference.
North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO)	2004	Advocacy for NATO's support for the ratification, early entry into force and full implementation of the CTBT.	Canada and Germany.
Organization of American States (OAS)	8 June 2004	Co-sponsoring of resolution AG/RES. 2008 (XXXIV-O/04) entitled *Inter-American support for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty*.	OAS member States.[15]
	7 June 2005	Co-sponsoring of resolution AG/RES. 2111 (XXXV-O/05) entitled *Inter-American support for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty*.	OAS member States.[16]

2. Multilateral Level			
2.3. Subregional			
Forum	**Date**	**Activities and Context**	**States That Have Undertaken Activities**
Central Asia and the Caucasus	13-14 December 2004	Expert Follow-Up Meeting on the Establishment of a Regional Cooperation Centre for CTBT Purposes for States from Central Asia and the Caucasus.	Azerbaijan, Georgia, Kyrgyzstan, Republic of Moldova, Tajikistan, Turkey, Ukraine and Uzbekistan.
European Union (EU)	September 2003 – July 2005	Initiation of actions at the EU level for the purpose of promoting the entry into force of the Treaty.	Finland, France and Germany.
	September 2003 – July 2005	Initiation of actions with the EU for the purpose of promoting the entry into force of the Treaty.	Brazil.

[15] The resolution contained a footnote expressing a reservation by the United States of America.
[16] The resolution contained a footnote expressing a reservation by the United States of America.

Part I (cont.)

2. Multilateral Level

2.4. CTBTO International Cooperation Workshops and Information Visit Programme

2.4.1. International Cooperation Workshops

Selected State	Date	Activities and Context	States That Have Undertaken Activities
	December 2003	Provision of voluntary contribution to fund the participation of a speaker at a workshop held in Malaysia.	United Kingdom.
	November 2004	Provision of voluntary contribution to fund the participation of a speaker at a workshop held in South Africa.	Finland.

2.4.2. Information Visit Programme

Selected State	Date	Activities and Context	States That Have Undertaken Activities
Azerbaijan	June 2005	Provision of voluntary contribution to fund an information visit for nationals from Azerbaijan.	Czech Republic.
Democratic Republic of the Congo	2003-2004	Provision of voluntary contribution to fund an information visit for nationals from the Democratic Republic of the Congo.	Norway.
Eritrea	2003-2004	Provision of voluntary contribution to fund an information visit for nationals from Eritrea.	Norway.
Serbia and Montenegro	May 2005	Provision of voluntary contribution to fund an information visit for nationals from Serbia and Montenegro.	Czech Republic.
Tajikistan	June 2005	Provision of voluntary contribution to fund an information visit for nationals from Tajikistan.	Czech Republic.
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	May 2005	Provision of voluntary contribution to fund an information visit for nationals from The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia.	Czech Republic.
Tunisia	2003-2004	Provision of voluntary contribution to fund an information visit for nationals from Tunisia.	Norway.
United Republic of Tanzania	2003-2004	Provision of voluntary contribution to fund information visits for nationals from the United Republic of Tanzania.	Norway.
Uzbekistan	June 2005	Provision of voluntary contribution to fund an information visit for nationals from Uzbekistan.	Czech Republic.

Part II. Activities Listed According to State Taking Action

State	Date	Activities and Context[17]	Comments
1. Bilateral Level			
1(a). Activities Relating to Annex 2 States			
Australia	2003-2005	Following the 2003 Article XIV Conference, Australia conducted outreach activities in those **Annex 2 States that had yet to sign and/or ratify the CTBT**, in order to encourage them to do so. These included **China, Indonesia, Pakistan** and **the United States of America**.	
Austria	2003-2005	In contacts with **Annex 2 States that had not yet ratified the CTBT**, including **China, India, Indonesia** and **Israel**, Austria stressed the importance of the early entry into force of the Treaty.	
	13-17 October 2003	In cooperation with the PTS, Austria's National Data Centre organized a technical training programme for 25 seismic and hydroacoustic IMS station operators, including operators from **Indonesia** and **Iran (Islamic Republic of)**.	
Brazil	2003-2005	Brazil consistently reiterated, especially to **Annex 2 States that had yet to sign and/or ratify the CTBT**, the importance of an early entry into force of the Treaty.	
		Brazil regularly discussed measures aimed at promoting the CTBT during its periodic consultation meetings on disarmament and non-proliferation with the **European Union** Troika.	
	April 2004	Brazil included the CTBT in the agenda of the First Meeting of the Joint Permanent Committee Brazil–**USA** on Nuclear Energy Cooperation.	
Canada	September 2004 – April 2005	Canada provided assistance to the Special Representative appointed pursuant to measure (e) of the 2003 Article XIV Conference Final Declaration (Article XIV Conference Special Representative) prior to his planned visits to **China, India, Indonesia, Pakistan, the USA** and **Viet Nam**.	
European Union	2004	The EU Presidency made démarches in the course of 2004 in **Colombia, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Egypt, Iran (Islamic Republic of)** and **Israel** in order to promote the entry into force of the Treaty.	

[17] Names of selected States or of fora in which the activities were undertaken are in bold type.

Part II (cont.)

State	Date	Activities and Context	Comments
1. Bilateral Level			
1(a). Activities Relating to Annex 2 States			
Finland	September 2003 – March 2005	Chosen by the ratifying States, Finland acted as the coordinator to promote cooperation, through informal consultations with all interested States, aimed at achieving further signature and ratification of the Treaty. In this capacity, Finland: (1) Organized informal consultations with **all States Signatories**, held meetings with **States that volunteered to assist the coordinator** in various regions and conducted bilateral discussions with a **number of States**; (2) Organized visits for the Article XIV Conference Special Representative to **China, Pakistan** and **Viet Nam**; (3) Initiated actions of the **European Union** for the purpose of promoting the entry into force of the Treaty.	The Article XIV Conference Special Representative reported to the States Signatories on the results of these visits in informal consultations convened by the coordinator. The EU Presidency will inform the Secretariat of the EU activities in this regard.
	29 September 2003	During the political consultations between Finland and China in Helsinki, Finland urged **China** to ratify the Treaty as soon as possible.	
	3-8 May 2004	During the visit by the Minister of Foreign Trade and Development of Finland to **Viet Nam**, the issue of the CTBT was taken up.	
	6 July 2004	Taking the opportunity of the visit of the President of Pakistan, Finland appealed to **Pakistan** to join the Treaty without delay.	
	6-7 May 2005	At the Asia–Europe Meeting (ASEM) in Kyoto, Japan, the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Finland met the Minister of Foreign Affairs of **Indonesia** and enquired about the status of the ratification of the Treaty by Indonesia and encouraged Indonesia to ratify the Treaty soon.	
France	September 2003 – May 2005	France maintained regular contacts with those **Annex 2 States that had yet to ratify the CTBT**. In discussions held during such contacts, France at every opportunity reminded those States of the importance France attached to the entry into force of the Treaty.	

Part II (cont.)

State	Date	Activities and Context	Comments
1. Bilateral Level			
1(a). Activities Relating to Annex 2 States			
Germany	September 2003 – July 2005	Germany maintained contacts with those **Annex 2 States that had yet to ratify the CTBT** and, in discussions held during such contacts, reminded those States of the importance it attached to an early entry into force of the CTBT.	
Japan	September 2003 – May 2005	Japan seized every opportunity to stress the importance of the Treaty's early entry into force and encourage Annex 2 States that had not yet signed or ratified to do so, specifically in the following meetings, as well as on other occasions: • **China** (1) A bilateral meeting between the Deputy Foreign Minister of Japan and the Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs of China, at the Ninth Japan–China Security Dialogue (February 2004); (2) In the lead-up to the 2005 NPT Review Conference, Japan's Minister of Foreign Affairs sent a letter to China, urging early ratification of the Treaty (April 2005). • **Colombia** (1) A bilateral meeting between the Foreign Minister of Japan and the Foreign Minister of Colombia, during the Colombian Foreign Minister's visit to Japan (March 2004); (2) A summit meeting between the President of Colombia and the Prime Minister of Japan (In a press release issued following the meeting, the President of Colombia expressed Colombia's desire to ratify the CTBT as soon as possible considering that the institutional and constitutional difficulty still existed.) (April 2005); (3) In the lead-up to the 2005 NPT Review Conference, Japan's Minister of Foreign Affairs sent a letter to Colombia, urging early ratification of the Treaty (April 2005).	

Part II (cont.)

State	Date	Activities and Context	Comments
1. Bilateral Level			
1(a). Activities Relating to Annex 2 States			
Japan (cont.)		□ **Democratic People's Republic of Korea** In the lead-up to the 2005 NPT Review Conference, Japan's Minister of Foreign Affairs sent a letter to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, urging early ratification of the Treaty (April 2005). □ **Egypt** (1) A bilateral meeting between the Foreign Minister of Japan and the Foreign Minister of Egypt, during the Japanese Foreign Minister's visit to Egypt (October 2003); (2) In the lead-up to the 2005 NPT Review Conference, Japan's Minister of Foreign Affairs sent a letter to Egypt, urging early ratification of the Treaty (April 2005). □ **India** (1) A Japan–India foreign ministerial meeting held in Qindao, China (June 2004); (2) A Japan–India foreign ministerial meeting held in New Delhi (August 2004); (3) A bilateral meeting between the Foreign Minister of Japan and the Foreign Minister of India (November 2004); (4) In the lead-up to the 2005 NPT Review Conference, Japan's Minister of Foreign Affairs sent a letter to India, urging early ratification of the Treaty (April 2005).	

Part II (cont.)

State	Date	Activities and Context	Comments
1. Bilateral Level			
1(a). Activities Relating to Annex 2 States			
Japan (cont.)		□ **Indonesia** (1) A bilateral meeting between the Foreign Minister of Japan and the Foreign Minister of Indonesia, at the Asia–Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) ministerial meeting held in Thailand (October 2003); (2) In the lead-up to the 2005 NPT Review Conference, Japan's Minister of Foreign Affairs sent a letter to Indonesia, urging early ratification of the Treaty (April 2005). □ **Iran (Islamic Republic of)** (1) A bilateral meeting between the Deputy Foreign Minister of Japan and the Vice Foreign Minister of Iran, at the 11th Japan–Iran vice-ministerial level talks held in Iran (November 2003); (2) A bilateral meeting between the Director-General for Arms Control and the Scientific Affairs of the Japanese Foreign Ministry and the Director-General for International Political Affairs of the Iranian Foreign Ministry, at the Japan–Iran Disarmament and Non-proliferation Consultations held in Tokyo (January 2004); (3) A bilateral meeting between the Deputy Foreign Minister of Japan and the Vice Foreign Minister of Iran at the Japan–Iran Disarmament and Non-proliferation Consultations held in Iran (July 2004); (4) In the lead-up to the 2005 NPT Review Conference, Japan's Minister of Foreign Affairs sent a letter to Iran, urging early ratification of the Treaty (April 2005).	

Part II (cont.)

State	Date	Activities and Context	Comments
1. Bilateral Level			
1(a). Activities Relating to Annex 2 States			
Japan (cont.)		**Israel** (1) A bilateral meeting between the Special Assistant to the Foreign Minister of Japan and the Deputy Director General for Strategic Affairs of the Israeli Foreign Ministry, during the Japanese Special Assistant's visit to Israel (May 2004); (2) A bilateral meeting between the Director-General for Arms Control and Scientific Affairs of the Japanese Foreign Ministry and the Deputy Director General for Strategic Affairs of the Israeli Foreign Ministry, at the Japan–Israel Disarmament and Non-proliferation Consultations held in Tokyo (June 2004); (3) In the lead-up to the 2005 NPT Review Conference, Japan's Minister of Foreign Affairs sent a letter to Israel, urging early ratification of the Treaty (April 2005). **Pakistan** (1) A Japan–Pakistan foreign ministerial meeting held in Qindao, China (June 2004); (2) A bilateral meeting between the Foreign Minister of Japan and the President of Pakistan, during the Japanese Foreign Minister's visit to Pakistan (August 2004); (3) A bilateral meeting between the Foreign Minister of Japan and the Foreign Minister of Pakistan (February 2005); (4) In the lead-up to the 2005 NPT Review Conference, Japan's Minister of Foreign Affairs sent a letter to Pakistan, urging early ratification of the Treaty (April 2005).	

Part II (cont.)

State	Date	Activities and Context	Comments
1. Bilateral Level			
1(a). Activities Relating to Annex 2 States			
Japan (cont.)		**USA** (1) A bilateral meeting between the Director-General for Arms Control and Scientific Affairs of the Japanese Foreign Ministry and the US Undersecretary of State, at the Japan–US Commission on Arms Control, Disarmament, and Verification held in Tokyo (where Japan explained its strong support for the early entry into force of the CTBT and strongly called for the continued US moratorium on nuclear testing) (February and July 2004); (2) In the lead-up to the 2005 NPT Review Conference, Japan's Minister of Foreign Affairs sent a letter to the USA, urging early ratification of the Treaty (April 2005). **Viet Nam** (1) A bilateral meeting between the Foreign Minister and Senior Foreign Vice-Minister of Japan and the Deputy Prime Minister of Viet Nam, during the Vietnamese Deputy Prime Minister's visit to Japan (September 2003); (2) A bilateral meeting between the Foreign Minister of Japan and the Foreign Minister of Viet Nam, at the Japan–ASEAN special summit held in Tokyo (December 2003); (3) At the "National Seminar on the CTBT" hosted by the Provisional Technical Secretariat (PTS), Japanese national experts on the CTBT offered technical advice for Viet Nam's ratification of the Treaty, based on Japan's experience, especially in establishing Japan's national operation system (December 2003); (4) A Japan–Viet Nam summit meeting held in Tokyo between the Prime Minister of Japan and the Prime Minister of Viet Nam (June 2004);	

Part II (cont.)

State	Date	Activities and Context	Comments
1. Bilateral Level			
1(a). Activities Relating to Annex 2 States			
Japan (cont.)		(5) A Joint Ministerial Statement was issued at a Japan–Viet Nam foreign ministerial meeting held in Hanoi (where Japan reconfirmed with Viet Nam that it will complete, as soon as possible, its domestic procedures necessary to ratify the Treaty) (July2004); (6) In the lead-up to the 2005 NPT Review Conference, Japan's Minister of Foreign Affairs sent a letter to Viet Nam, urging early ratification of the Treaty (April 2005).	
	2004	Japan's Permanent Representative to the CTBTO Preparatory Commission, in his capacity as the Chairperson of the Commission for 2004, made every effort to achieve the early entry into force of the CTBT.	
	April 2005	In the lead-up to the 2005 NPT Review Conference, Japan's Minister of Foreign Affairs sent a letter to the **11 States whose ratification is still required** for the Treaty to enter into force.	
Netherlands	September 2004 – April 2005	The Article XIV Conference Special Representative was appointed to promote the entry into force of the CTBT. In the reporting period, he visited the following Annex 2 States: **China, Pakistan** and **Viet Nam**.	The role of the Article XIV Conference Special Representative is to provide States Signatories and non-signatories with information on the significance of the Treaty in the wider context of nuclear arms control, disarmament and non-proliferation, with a view to promoting the early entry into force of the CTBT.
Norway	September 2003 – July 2005	Norway, wherever appropriate, included the CTBT in political bilateral consultations with **Annex 2 States**.	
		Norway contributed with voluntary funds to outreach activities which have benefited Annex 2 States such as **Egypt** and **Viet Nam.**	
Russian Federation	September 2003 – May 2005	The Russian Federation carried out various demarches in the capitals of the **relevant States listed in Annex 2 to the Treaty**, with a view to promoting the early entry into force of the CTBT.	Information on the outcome of those démarches was made available to the Article XIV Conference Special Representative.
Ukraine	September 2003 – May 2005	Ukraine maintained regular contacts with **Annex 2 States that had yet to ratify the CTBT**. During relevant meetings, Ukraine seized every opportunity to stress the importance of the Treaty's early entry into force and ratification by those States.	

Part II (cont.)

State	Date	Activities and Context	Comments
1. Bilateral Level			
1(a). Activities Relating to Annex 2 States			
United Kingdom	23 June 2004	Contacts were made with Mr Wang Ni, Deputy-Head of the Nuclear Section, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of **China**, within the context of the Article XIV Conference Special Representative's activities.	Mr Wang confirmed the continuing Chinese support for the CTBT. Currently, consultations with experts and think tanks are under way.
	24 June 2004	Within the context of the Article XIV Conference Special Representative's activities, contacts were made with Mr Srivastava and Mr Kurshid, respectively Deputy Secretary of Disarmament and International Security Affairs and Senior Member of the Congress Party of **India**.	Both Mr Srivastava and Mr Kurshid gave their assurance that India will not constitute an obstacle to the Treaty and will continue to maintain its moratorium on test explosions.
	30 June 2004	Mr Rolliansyah Soemirat of International Security and Disarmament Affairs, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of **Indonesia**, was contacted within the framework of the Article XIV Conference Special Representative's activities.	Though no timetable for ratification could be provided, it was reported that there has been progress in the preparation of legislation for ratification.
	9 July 2004	Within the context of the Article XIV Conference Special Representative's activities, a meeting was held with Prof. Vuong Huu Tan, Chairman, **Viet Nam** Atomic Energy Commission.	A National Steering Committee was set up to coordinate the ratification process in Viet Nam.
	14 July 2004	Within the context of the Article XIV Conference Special Representative's activities, a meeting was held with Mr Nassir Hussein, Director General for Disarmament, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of **Pakistan**.	Pakistan has no plan to sign at present.

Part II (cont.)

State	Date	Activities and Context	Comments
1. Bilateral Level			
1(b). Activities Relating to Non-Annex-2 States			
Australia	2003-2005	Following the 2003 Article XIV Conference, Australia conducted outreach activities in those **non-Annex-2 States** (especially those in the **South-East Asia, the Pacific and the Far East geographical region**, e.g. **Thailand**) **that had yet to sign and/or ratify the Treaty**, in order to encourage them to do so.	
	2005	Australia encouraged and assisted **Vanuatu** in its efforts to ratify the Treaty.	
Austria	2003-2005	In contacts with **non-Annex-2 States that had not yet ratified the CTBT**, including **Armenia** (repeatedly), **Kyrgyzstan**[18], **Serbia and Montenegro**[19] (repeatedly), **Sri Lanka**, **the Syrian Arab Republic**, **Thailand** and **Tunisia**[20], Austria stressed the importance of the early entry into force of the Treaty.	
	13-17 October 2003	In cooperation with the PTS, Austria's National Data Centre organized a technical training programme for 25 seismic and hydroacoustic IMS station operators, including operators from **Madagascar** and **Tunisia**.	
Czech Republic	May-June 2005	The Czech Republic made a voluntary contribution to the CTBTO Preparatory Commission of an equivalent of CZK 450 000 (EUR 15 000). The objective of the voluntary contribution was to fund an information visit and a training related meeting for expert representatives from **south-east European States (The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia** and **Serbia and Montenegro)** and **central Asian States (Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan** and **Uzbekistan)** in order to further promote the Treaty.	The Czech voluntary contribution was used to organize two information visits to the PTS followed by training at the Czech National Data Centre: for expert representatives of The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and Serbia and Montenegro in May 2005, and for experts from Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan in June 2005.
France	September 2003 – May 2005	France maintained regular contacts with those **non-Annex-2 States that had yet to ratify the CTBT**. In discussions held during such contacts, France at every opportunity reminded those States of the importance France attached to the entry into force of the Treaty.	

[18] Kyrgyzstan ratified the CTBT on 2 October 2003.
[19] Serbia and Montenegro ratified the CTBT on 19 May 2004.
[20] Tunisia ratified the CTBT on 23 September 2004.

Part II (cont.)

State	Date	Activities and Context	Comments
1. Bilateral Level			
1(b). Activities Relating to Non-Annex-2 States			
Germany	September 2003 – July 2005	Germany maintained contacts with those **non-Annex-2 States that had yet to ratify the CTBT** and, in discussions held during such contacts, reminded those States of the importance it attached to an early entry into force of the CTBT.	
Japan	September 2003 – May 2005	Japan encouraged **States that had not yet ratified the CTBT** to do so through, inter alia, the provision of technical assistance in the field of earthquake monitoring technology for the establishment of the International Monitoring System (IMS).	
Netherlands	2004	The Netherlands undertook, during the period of its EU Presidency, démarches in **several States** to promote the Treaty's entry into force.	
	2005	The Netherlands sponsored the project **"PTS International Cooperation and Outreach Activities"**.	The purpose of the project was to enhance understanding of the CTBT by government stakeholders in some non-ratifying States in selected geographical regions (**Africa, Latin America and the Caribbean,** and **South-East Asia, the Pacific and the Far East**), thus assisting in their domestic process of ratification of the CTBT.
Norway	September 2003 – July 2005	Norway, wherever appropriate, included the CTBT in political bilateral consultations with **non-Annex-2 States**.	
		Norway contributed with voluntary funds to outreach activities which have benefited non-Annex-2 States such as **Eritrea, the Sudan** and **the United Republic of Tanzania**.	
Ukraine	September 2003 – May 2005	Ukraine maintained regular contacts with **non-Annex-2 Eastern European States that had yet to ratify the CTBT**. During relevant meetings, Ukraine seized every opportunity to stress the importance of the Treaty's early entry into force and ratification by those States.	

Part II (cont.)

State	Date	Activities and Context	Comments
1. Bilateral Level			
1(b). Activities Relating to Non-Annex-2 States			
United Kingdom	March 2004	Contacts were made with **Saint Kitts and Nevis** to facilitate a PTS visit there.	A PTS visit was facilitated. Saint Kitts and Nevis signed the CTBT on 23 March 2004 and ratified on 27 April 2005.
	March 2004	In advance of the Executive Secretary's visit, contacts were initiated with Dr Patricia E.J. Rodgers, Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of **the Bahamas**.	It was advised that signature and ratification of the CTBT by the Bahamas were under consideration. The Bahamas signed the Treaty on 4 February 2005.
	March 2004	In advance of the Executive Secretary's visit, contacts were made with Ms Theresa Marshall, Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of **Barbados**.	Barbados is sympathetic to the Treaty, but it is also concerned over the administrative burden inherent in international treaties.
	March 2004	In advance of the then planned visit of the Executive Secretary, an appointment with relevant authorities of **Cuba** was sought.	No response was received. The Executive Secretary's mission was postponed.
	March 2004	In advance of the Executive Secretary's visit, contacts were initiated with Mr Eden Charles, Foreign Service Officer, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of **Trinidad and Tobago**.	There was hope that Trinidad and Tobago would sign soon. The authorities expressed a particular interest in earthquake and meteorological monitoring.
	June 2004	Mr Eden Charles, Foreign Service Officer, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of **Trinidad and Tobago**, was contacted in a follow-up of the above mentioned visit of the Executive Secretary.	The papers for signature are now in the pipeline of the legislature. However, there is a substantial backlog. Trinidad and Tobago expressed interest in hosting a regional seminar on the CTBT.
	December 2004	Within the framework of the Executive Secretary's visit, various officials were contacted in **Timor-Leste**.	The UK assisted in arranging meetings and provided logistical support for the Executive Secretary's visit.
	2005	The United Kingdom promoted CTBT ratification in **Vanuatu** through, inter alia, the funding of a lawyer in the Vanuatu Department of Foreign Affairs to provide support with regard to a number of treaty ratifications, including that of the CTBT.	These efforts are nearing fruition, since the UK High Commission in Port Vila, Vanuatu, informed the Permanent Mission of the United Kingdom that the CTBT ratification bill was passed by the Parliament and only needed the President's Assent – a formality, which is expected soon.

Part II (cont.)

State	Date	Activities and Context	Comments
2. Multilateral Level			
2(a). Global			
Algeria	19 December 2003	Algeria voted in favour of the **United Nations General Assembly**'s resolution 58/71 entitled *Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty*.[21]	
	23 September 2004	Algeria attended the **CTBT Friends' Meeting** held on the margins of the **United Nations General Assembly** and signed the *Joint Ministerial Statement* issued at that meeting.	The Joint Ministerial Statement was signed by 69 Ministers of Foreign Affairs, who "reaffirmed [their] support for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT)."
	November 2004	Algeria was designated as the Chairperson of the Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization for 2005.	
	16 December 2004	Algeria voted in favour of the **United Nations General Assembly**'s resolution 59/109 entitled *Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty*.	
Australia	19 December 2003	Australia co-sponsored the **United Nations General Assembly**'s resolution 58/71 entitled *Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty*.	
	23 September 2004	Australia attended the **CTBT Friends' Meeting** held on the margins of the **United Nations General Assembly** and signed the *Joint Ministerial Statement* issued at that meeting.	The Joint Ministerial Statement was signed by 69 Ministers of Foreign Affairs, who "reaffirmed [their] support for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT)."
	16 December 2004	Australia co-sponsored the **United Nations General Assembly**'s resolution 59/109 entitled *Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty*.	
	24 March 2005	Australia was endorsed as the coordinator for 2005-2006 and President-designate for the 2005 **Conference on Facilitating the Entry into Force of the CTBT** to be held in New York from 21 to 23 September 2005.	
	May 2005	In the lead-up to the 2005 NPT Review Conference, Australia urged **Brunei Darussalam**, **China**, **Egypt**, **Indonesia**, **Iran (Islamic Republic of)**, **Israel**, **Myanmar**, **Thailand**, **Timor-Leste** and **Viet Nam** to sign and/or ratify the CTBT.	

[21] **Titles of resolutions and declarations are in italics.**

Part II (cont.)

State	Date	Activities and Context	Comments
2. Multilateral Level			
2(a). Global			
Austria	2003	Austria delivered a statement at the **Conference on Disarmament** in Geneva, stressing the importance of the early entry into force of the CTBT and the upholding of the test moratoria.	
	2003-2005	The Austrian Minister of Foreign Affairs delivered statements at the **United Nations General Assembly** sessions, stressing, inter alia, the importance of the early entry into force of the CTBT.	
Brazil	17 December 2003	Brazil voted in favour of the **New Agenda Coalition**'s resolution 58/51 entitled *Towards a nuclear-weapon-free world: the need for a new agenda.*	The resolution underlines the urgency of an early entry into force of the CTBT.
	21 September 2004	During the 59th session of the First Committee of the **United Nations General Assembly**, Brazil together with the member States of the **New Agenda Coalition** published an editorial article in the International Herald Tribune, urging the CTBT's entry into force.	
	10 December 2004	Brazil voted in favour of the revised **New Agenda Coalition**'s resolution 59/75 entitled *Accelerating the implementation of nuclear disarmament commitments*.	The resolution calls upon States to achieve early entry into force of the CTBT.
	16 December 2004	Brazil voted in favour of the United Nations General Assembly's resolution 59/109 entitled *Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty*.	
Canada	17 December 2003	Canada voted in favour of the **New Agenda Coalition**'s resolution 58/51 entitled *Towards a nuclear-weapon-free world: the need for a new agenda.*	The resolution underlines the urgency of an early entry into force of the CTBT.
	19 December 2003	Canada co-sponsored the **United Nations General Assembly**'s resolution 58/71 entitled *Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty*.	
	February 2004	Canada participated in the deliberations of the **CTBT Contact Group** and assisted the Article XIV Conference Special Representative.	
	March 2004	Canada's Minister of Foreign Affairs addressed the **Conference on Disarmament**.	In his address, the Minister reaffirmed Canada's support for the early entry into force of the CTBT and recalled that he had written to all his counterparts in States that had not yet ratified the Treaty, urging them to do so.

Part II (cont.)

State	Date	Activities and Context	Comments
2. Multilateral Level			
2(a). Global			
Canada (cont.)	23 September 2004	Canada's Minister of Foreign Affairs attended the **CTBT Friends' Meeting** held on the margins of the **United Nations General Assembly** and signed the *Joint Ministerial Statement* issued at that meeting.	The Joint Ministerial Statement was signed by 69 Ministers of Foreign Affairs, who "reaffirmed [their] support for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT)."
	10 December 2004	Canada voted in favour of the revised **New Agenda Coalition**'s resolution 59/75 entitled *Accelerating the implementation of nuclear disarmament commitments*.	The resolution calls upon States to achieve early entry into force of the CTBT.
	16 December 2004	Canada co-sponsored the **United Nations General Assembly**'s resolution 59/109 entitled *Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty*.	
	May 2005	At the **2005 NPT Review Conference**, Canada submitted its report on the implementation of the NPT.	The report includes steps taken by Canada to fully implement the CTBT and promote its entry into force. In its national statement, Canada further called upon all States that had not yet become party, particularly those whose ratification is required for the CTBT's entry into force, to do so. In his closing remarks, Canada's Ambassador for Disarmament underlined that: "The Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban Treaty's entry into force, the top priority of successive Review Conferences, cannot be denied to the international community indefinitely. We will be consulting with other concerned states in preparation for this September's entry-into-force conference to ensure that this powerful instrument to counter horizontal and vertical proliferation is fully activated."
	August 2005	In advance of the 2005 **Conference on Facilitating the Entry into Force of the CTBT**, Canada's Foreign Minister wrote letters to his counterparts in **all Annex 2 States** and **60 non-Annex-2 States** that had yet to ratify the Treaty, urging them to do so as soon as possible.	

Part II (cont.)

State	Date	Activities and Context	Comments
2. Multilateral Level			
2(a). Global			
Finland	15 March 2005	Finland's Minister of Foreign Affairs delivered a speech at the **Conference on Disarmament,** stressing the importance of the early entry into force of the CTBT.	
France	September 2003 – July 2005	France seized every opportunity offered by multilateral fora (e.g. **United Nations, 2005 NPT Review Conference, Conference on Disarmament**) to promote the entry into force of the CTBT. France joined all efforts made by the EU to take initiatives in order to achieve this goal.	
Germany	September 2003 – July 2005	Germany seized every opportunity provided by multilateral fora (e.g. **United Nations, 2005 NPT Review Conference, Conference on Disarmament, the G8**) to support an early entry into force of the CTBT.	
	May 2004	Jointly with Japan, Germany held, in Berlin, an **Experts' Discussion on Civil and Scientific Applications of CTBT Verification Technologies**.	
Japan	September 2003	Japan's Minister of Foreign Affairs delivered a speech at the **Conference on Disarmament,** stressing the importance of the early entry into force of the CTBT.	
	19 December 2003	Japan co-sponsored the **United Nations General Assembly**'s resolution 58/71 entitled *Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty*.	
	19 December 2003	Japan stressed the importance of the early entry into force of the CTBT by submitting the **United Nations General Assembly** resolution 58/59 entitled *A path to the total elimination of nuclear weapons*.	
	May 2004	Jointly with Germany, Japan held, in Berlin, an **Experts' Discussion on Civil and Scientific Applications of CTBT Verification Technologies**.	

Part II (cont.)

State	Date	Activities and Context	Comments
2. Multilateral Level			
2(a). Global			
Japan (cont.)	23 September 2004	Japan's Minister of Foreign Affairs co-hosted the **CTBT Friends' Meeting** held on the margins of the **United Nations General Assembly** and signed the *Joint Ministerial Statement* issued at that meeting.	The Joint Ministerial Statement was signed by 69 Ministers of Foreign Affairs, who "reaffirmed [their] support for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT)."
	16 December 2004	Japan co-sponsored the **United Nations General Assembly**'s resolution 59/109 entitled *Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty*.	
	16 December 2004	Japan stressed the importance of the early entry into force of the CTBT by submitting the **United Nations General Assembly** resolution 59/76 entitled *A path to the total elimination of nuclear weapons*.	
	May 2005	Japan organized the **CTBT Friends' Meeting** during the **2005 NPT Review Conference**.	
	May 2005	Japan's Minister of Foreign Affairs stressed the importance of the early entry into force of the CTBT in his speech at the **2005 NPT Review Conference** and through the submission of a proposal entitled "21 Measures for the 21st Century".	
Mexico	17 December 2003	As a member of the group, Mexico sponsored the **New Agenda Coalition**'s resolution 58/51 entitled *Towards a nuclear-weapon-free world: the need for a new agenda*.	
	19 December 2003	Together with Australia and New Zealand, Mexico presented, in the framework of the First Committee of the **United Nations General Assembly**, resolution 58/71 entitled *Comprehensive Nuclear-Test Ban Treaty*.	
	21 September 2004	During the 59th session of the First Committee of the **United Nations General Assembly**, Mexico together with the member States of the **New Agenda Coalition** published an editorial article in the International Herald Tribune, urging the CTBT's entry into force.	
	23 September 2004	Mexico co-sponsored the *Joint Ministerial Statement* issued on the margins of the **United Nations General Assembly**.	The Joint Ministerial Statement was signed by 69 Ministers of Foreign Affairs, who "reaffirmed [their] support for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT)."

Part II (cont.)

State	Date	Activities and Context	Comments
2. Multilateral Level			
2(a). Global			
Mexico (cont.)	10 December 2004	As a member of the group, Mexico sponsored the **New Agenda Coalition**'s resolution 59/75 entitled *Accelerating the implementation of nuclear disarmament commitments*.	
	16 December 2004	Together with Australia and New Zealand, Mexico presented, in the framework of the First Committee of the **United Nations General Assembly**, resolution 59/109 entitled *Comprehensive Nuclear-Test Ban Treaty*.	
	May 2005	As a member of the group, Mexico sponsored the **New Agenda Coalition**'s *Opening Statement* and the *Recommendations to Main Committee One* of the **2005 NPT Review Conference**.	Recommendation 1: "To agree that all States should spare no efforts to achieve universal adherence to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons and the early entry into force of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty."
Morocco	September 2003 – May 2005	Over the period under consideration, Morocco continuously supported resolutions on the CTBT at the **United Nations General Assembly**.	
		Morocco participated, on a regular basis, in the **sessions of the Preparatory Commission for the CTBTO** as well as in the **meetings of its subsidiary bodies**.	
		Morocco participated in all **consultations aimed at promoting the Treaty and facilitating its early entry into force**.	
Netherlands	23 September 2004	The Netherlands' Minister of Foreign Affairs attended, on behalf of the EU, the **CTBT Friends' Meeting** held on the margins of the **United Nations General Assembly** and signed the *Joint Ministerial Statement* issued at that meeting.	The Joint Ministerial Statement was signed by 69 Ministers of Foreign Affairs, who "reaffirmed [their] support for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT)." The Netherlands' Minister of Foreign Affairs underlined, on behalf of the EU, the importance the EU attaches to the early entry into force of the CTBT.

Part II (cont.)

State	Date	Activities and Context	Comments
2. Multilateral Level			
2(a). Global			
Nigeria	September 2003 – June 2005	Over the period under consideration, Nigeria continuously supported resolutions on the CTBT at the **United Nations General Assembly**.	
		Nigeria participated, on a regular basis, in the **sessions of the Preparatory Commission for the CTBTO** as well as in the **meetings of its subsidiary bodies**.	
		Nigeria participated in all **consultations aimed at promoting the Treaty and facilitating its early entry into force**.	
	23 September 2004	Nigeria's Minister of Foreign Affairs attended the **CTBT Friends' Meeting** held on the margins of the **United Nations General Assembly** and signed the *Joint Ministerial Statement* issued at that meeting.	The Joint Ministerial Statement was signed by 69 Ministers of Foreign Affairs, who "reaffirmed [their] support for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT)."
Norway	19 December 2003	Norway co-sponsored the **United Nations General Assembly**'s resolution 58/71 entitled *Comprehensive Nuclear-Test Ban Treaty*.	
	23 September 2004	Norway's Minister of Foreign Affairs co-hosted the **CTBT Friends' Meeting** held on the margins of the **United Nations General Assembly** and signed the *Joint Ministerial Statement* issued at that meeting.	The Joint Ministerial Statement was signed by 69 Ministers of Foreign Affairs, who "reaffirmed [their] support for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT)."
	16 December 2004	Norway co-sponsored the **United Nations General Assembly**'s resolution 59/109 entitled *Comprehensive Nuclear-Test Ban Treaty*.	
	May 2005	Norway reiterated the requirement of an early entry into force of the CTBT at the **2005 NPT Review Conference**.	

Part II (cont.)

State	Date	Activities and Context	Comments
2. Multilateral Level			
2(a). Global			
Peru	17 December 2003	As a member of the group, Peru sponsored the **New Agenda Coalition**'s resolution 58/51 entitled *Towards a nuclear-weapon-free world: the need for a new agenda*.	
	19 December 2003	Peru co-sponsored the **United Nations General Assembly**'s resolution 58/71 entitled *Comprehensive Nuclear-Test Ban Treaty*.	
	19 December 2003	Peru voted in favour of the **United Nations General Assembly**'s resolution 58/59 entitled *A path to the total elimination of nuclear weapons*.	
	23 September 2004	Peru co-sponsored the *Joint Ministerial Statement* issued on the margins of the **United Nations General Assembly**.	The Joint Ministerial Statement was signed by 69 Ministers of Foreign Affairs, who "reaffirmed [their] support for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT)."
	10 December 2004	As a member of the group, Peru sponsored the **New Agenda Coalition**'s resolution 59/75 entitled *Accelerating the implementation of nuclear disarmament commitments*.	
	16 December 2004	Peru voted in favour of the **United Nations General Assembly**'s resolution 59/109 entitled *Comprehensive Nuclear-Test Ban Treaty*.	
	16 December 2004	Peru voted in favour of the **United Nations General Assembly**'s resolution 59/76 entitled *A path to the total elimination of nuclear weapons*.	
Republic of Korea	23 September 2004	The Republic of Korea's Minister of Foreign Affairs attended the **CTBT Friends' Meeting** held on the margins of the **United Nations General Assembly** and signed the *Joint Ministerial Statement* issued at that meeting.	The Joint Ministerial Statement was signed by 69 Ministers of Foreign Affairs, who "reaffirmed [their] support for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT)."
Russian Federation	23 September 2004	The Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs attended the **CTBT Friends' Meeting** held on the margins of the **United Nations General Assembly** and co-sponsored the *Joint Ministerial Statement* issued at that meeting.	The Joint Ministerial Statement was signed by 69 Ministers of Foreign Affairs, who "reaffirmed [their] support for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT)."

Part II (cont.)

State	Date	Activities and Context	Comments
2. Multilateral Level			
2(a). Global			
Sweden	September 2003 – August 2005	Sweden participated in all initiatives undertaken by the European Union aimed at the Treaty's entry into force.	
	17 December 2003	As a member of the group, Sweden sponsored the **New Agenda Coalition**'s resolution 58/51 entitled *Towards a nuclear-weapon-free world: the need for a new agenda*.	
	19 December 2003	Sweden co-sponsored the **United Nations General Assembly**'s resolution 58/71 entitled *Comprehensive Nuclear-Test Ban Treaty*.	
	21 September 2004	During the 59th session of the First Committee of the **United Nations General Assembly**, Sweden together with the member States of the **New Agenda Coalition** published an editorial article in the International Herald Tribune, urging the CTBT's entry into force.	
	23 September 2004	Sweden co-sponsored the *Joint Ministerial Statement* issued on the margins of the **United Nations General Assembly**.	The Joint Ministerial Statement was signed by 69 Ministers of Foreign Affairs, who "reaffirmed [their] support for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT)."
	10 December 2004	As a member of the group, Sweden sponsored the **New Agenda Coalition**'s resolution 59/75 entitled *Accelerating the implementation of nuclear disarmament commitments*.	
	16 December 2004	Sweden co-sponsored the **United Nations General Assembly**'s resolution 59/109 entitled *Comprehensive Nuclear-Test Ban Treaty*.	
Turkey	19 December 2003	Turkey co-sponsored the **United Nations General Assembly**'s resolution 58/71 entitled *Comprehensive Nuclear-Test Ban Treaty*.	
	23 September 2004	Turkey's Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs attended the **CTBT Friends' Meeting** held on the margins of the **United Nations General Assembly** and signed the *Joint Ministerial Statement* issued at that meeting.	The Joint Ministerial Statement was signed by 69 Ministers of Foreign Affairs, who "reaffirmed [their] support for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT)."
	16 December 2004	Turkey co-sponsored the **United Nations General Assembly**'s resolution 59/109 entitled *Comprehensive Nuclear-Test Ban Treaty*.	

Part II (cont.)

State	Date	Activities and Context	Comments
2. Multilateral Level			
2(a). Global			
Ukraine	19 December 2003	Ukraine co-sponsored the **United Nations General Assembly**'s resolution 58/71 entitled *Comprehensive Nuclear-Test Ban Treaty*.	
	23 September 2004	The Ukrainian Minister for Foreign Affairs attended the **CTBT Friends' Meeting** held on the margins of **the United Nations General Assembly** and signed the *Joint Ministerial Statement* issued at that meeting.	The Joint Ministerial Statement was signed by 69 Ministers of Foreign Affairs, who "reaffirmed [their] support for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT)."
	16 December 2004	Ukraine co-sponsored the **United Nations General Assembly**'s resolution 59/109 entitled *Comprehensive Nuclear-Test Ban Treaty*.	

Part II (cont.)

State	Date	Activities and Context	Comments
2. Multilateral Level			
2(b). Regional			
Azerbaijan	13-14 December 2004	Azerbaijan hosted the **Expert Follow-Up Meeting on the Establishment of a Regional Cooperation Centre for CTBT Purposes for States from Central Asia and the Caucasus**. Twenty-three representatives from the following nine States participated in the meeting: **Azerbaijan, Georgia, Kyrgyzstan, the Republic of Moldova, the Russian Federation, Tajikistan, Turkey, Ukraine** and **Uzbekistan**.	The meeting provided a forum to exchange information and experience on the effective implementation of the CTBT, and to discuss the possibility of establishing the projected Regional Cooperation Centre.
	25-27 March 2005	Azerbaijan hosted a **Workshop on CTBTO International Cooperation for States from Central Asia and the Caucasus**. The workshop was attended by representatives from eight States in the subregion: **Azerbaijan, Georgia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Kyrgyzstan, the Republic of Moldova, the Russian Federation, Turkey** and **Uzbekistan**.	The workshop raised awareness of the CTBT and fostered cooperation among participating States through exploration of avenues to promote the Treaty in the subregion. On the margins of the workshop, the Executive Secretary met with the President of the Republic, the Minister of Foreign Affairs and the President of the National Academy of Sciences. All reiterated Azerbaijan's full support for the Treaty.
Brazil	November 2003	Brazil co-sponsored resolution CG/Res. 449 entitled *Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty*, which was adopted by the **Agency for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean (OPANAL)**.	
	8 June 2004	Within the framework of the **Organization of American States (OAS)**, Brazil co-sponsored resolution AG/RES. 2008 (XXXIV-O/04) entitled *Inter-American support for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty*.	The resolution recognized, inter alia, "the value of the [CTBT] in strengthening nuclear nonproliferation and disarmament regimes and its contribution to the consolidation and maintenance of international peace and security". It further reaffirmed the "need for universal adoption of the CTBT" and "urge[d] States of the Hemisphere to implement" measures adopted at the 2003 Article XIV Conference, as well as to sign and ratify the CTBT, for those that had not yet done so.

Part II (cont.)

State	Date	Activities and Context	Comments
2. Multilateral Level			
2(b). Regional			
Canada	2004	In the **North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO)**, Canada advocated the alliance's support for the ratification, early entry into force and full implementation of the CTBT.	This is reflected in the updated 2004 NATO Fact Sheets, which "lay out the determination and realism demonstrated by [NATO members] in their pursuit of a wide-ranging and ambitious arms control agenda, as an integral part of NATO security policy".
	8 June 2004	Within the framework of the **Organization of American States (OAS)**, Canada co-sponsored resolution AG/RES. 2008 (XXXIV-O/04) entitled *Inter-American support for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty*.	The resolution recognized, inter alia, "the value of the [CTBT] in strengthening nuclear nonproliferation and disarmament regimes and its contribution to the consolidation and maintenance of international peace and security". It further reaffirmed the "need for universal adoption of the CTBT" and "urge[d] States of the Hemisphere to implement" measures adopted at the 2003 Article XIV Conference, as well as to sign and ratify the CTBT, for those that had not yet done so.
	7 June 2005	Within the framework of the **Organization of American States**, Canada co-sponsored draft resolution AG/RES. 2111 (XXXV-O/05) entitled *Inter-American support for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty*.	The resolution restated the same support for the CTBT as resolution AG/RES. 2008 (XXXIV-O/04).
Germany	September 2003 – May 2005	In the **European Union** and in the **North Atlantic Treaty Organization**, Germany advocated support for the early entry into force and full implementation of the CTBT.	

Part II (cont.)

State	Date	Activities and Context	Comments
2. Multilateral Level			
2(b). Regional			
Mexico	November 2003	Mexico co-sponsored resolution CG/Res. 449 entitled *Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty*, which was adopted by the **Agency for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean (OPANAL)**.	
	8 June 2004	Within the framework of the **Organization of American States**, Mexico co-sponsored resolution AG/RES. 2008 (XXXIV-O/04) entitled *Inter-American support for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty*.	The resolution recognized, inter alia, "the value of the [CTBT] in strengthening nuclear nonproliferation and disarmament regimes and its contribution to the consolidation and maintenance of international peace and security". It further reaffirmed the "need for universal adoption of the CTBT" and "urge[d] States of the Hemisphere to implement" measures adopted at the 2003 Article XIV Conference, as well as to sign and ratify the CTBT, for those that had not yet done so.
	April 2005	Mexico hosted the **Conference of States Parties and Signatories of Treaties that establish Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zones** and sponsored the *Declaration* of that conference.	Paragraph 23 of the Declaration states: "We reiterate our position for the total elimination of all nuclear testing and stress the significance of achieving universal adherence to the Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban Treaty, including by all Nuclear Weapon States, which inter alia, should contribute to the process of nuclear disarmament. We highlight the importance of maintaining a moratorium on nuclear-weapon-test-explosions or any other nuclear explosions pending the entry into force of that Treaty. We reiterate that if the objectives of the Treaty were to be fully realized, the continued commitment of all signatories, especially the Nuclear Weapon States, to nuclear disarmament would be essential."

Part II (cont.)

State	Date	Activities and Context	Comments
2. Multilateral Level			
2(b). Regional			
Mexico (cont.)	April 2005	Mexico facilitated the organization of a **Seminar to Raise Awareness on CTBT**, as a side event of the **Conference of States Parties and Signatories of Treaties that establish Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zones**.	Several delegations as well as representatives of international and regional organizations and NGOs attended the seminar.
	7 June 2005	Within the framework of the **Organization of American States**, Mexico co-sponsored draft resolution AG/RES. 2111 (XXXV-O/05) entitled *Inter-American support for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty*.	The resolution restated the same support for the CTBT as resolution AG/RES. 2008 (XXXIV-O/04).
Peru	November 2003	Peru co-sponsored resolution CG/Res. 449 entitled *Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty*, which was adopted by the **Agency for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean (OPANAL)**.	
	8 June 2004	Within the framework of the **Organization of American States**, Peru co-sponsored resolution AG/RES. 2008 (XXXIV-O/04) entitled *Inter-American support for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty*.	The resolution recognized, inter alia, "the value of the [CTBT] in strengthening nuclear nonproliferation and disarmament regimes and its contribution to the consolidation and maintenance of international peace and security". It further reaffirmed the "need for universal adoption of the CTBT" and "urge[d] States of the Hemisphere to implement" measures adopted at the 2003 Article XIV Conference, as well as to sign and ratify the CTBT, for those that had not yet done so.

Part II (cont.)

State	Date	Activities and Context	Comments
2. Multilateral Level			
2(b). Regional			
Peru (cont.)	April 2005	Peru supported the *Declaration* adopted by the **Conference of States Parties and Signatories of Treaties that establish Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zones**, held in Mexico City.	Paragraph 23 of the Declaration states: "We reiterate our position for the total elimination of all nuclear testing and stress the significance of achieving universal adherence to the Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban Treaty, including by all Nuclear Weapon States, which inter alia, should contribute to the process of nuclear disarmament. We highlight the importance of maintaining a moratorium on nuclear-weapon-test-explosions or any other nuclear explosions pending the entry into force of that Treaty. We reiterate that if the objectives of the Treaty were to be fully realized, the continued commitment of all signatories, especially the Nuclear Weapon States, to nuclear disarmament would be essential."
	7 June 2005	Within the framework of the **Organization of American States**, Peru co-sponsored draft resolution AG/RES. 2111 (XXXV-O/05) entitled *Inter-American support for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty*.	The resolution restated the same support for the CTBT as resolution AG/RES. 2008 (XXXIV-O/04).
Ukraine	September 2003 – 2005	Pursuant to measure (d) of the 2003 Article XIV Conference Final Declaration, Ukraine was included in the contact list of countries to assist the coordinator in promoting activities enhancing the entry into force of the Treaty.	
	2004	Ukraine hosted the **regional training course for operators of very small aperture terminals (VSATs) and National Data Centres (NDCs)** on the basis of primary seismic station PS45 and the Ukrainian NDC. Twenty representatives from the following States participated in the training: **Armenia, Australia, Austria, France, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Romania, the Russian Federation, the USA** and **Zambia**.	